APPENDIX D[1].

Description of Forests and Working Circles.

Range.	Forest.	Area.	Boundaries.	Situation, configuration and soil.	Description of stock.	Remarks.
		A. q.				
Sadhuja...	Shahpur and Keti Shahu.	See Appendix D.	See Appendix D. ...	See Appendix D. ...	Working Circle V.—Area 3,940—	
					This working circle is to the west of Keti Shahu forest on the other side of the dhand which marks the western boundary of the forest.	
					The soil is to a great extent sandy with a thin covering of alluvial clay in some places. A great portion of the working circle comes under water.	
					This working circle forms a big kacha portion of the forest thrown up by the river some 8 years ago. The crop therefore is about 8 years old and contains mostly lai and kandi intermixed. Babul and babun are found scattered here and there. Portion to the west is immature, but some portions of this circle contains lai and kandi of a size which could be exploited after a few years. It is therefore expected that in the next rotation this working circle could, with safety, be worked over.	
Kote Sultan.	Kote Sultan.	17,867 8	Bounded on the north by revenue lands of dehs Pir Jalal, Abdal Rahim, Sarwah Muhammad and Arsia Khan; on the east by revenue land of deh Arsia Khan and a public road from Zarkhel Nawo to Shikarpur; on the south by revenue lands of dehs Janeja, Ladra and Ghallu; and on the west by revenue land of deh Maleni (taluka Naushahro Abro).	Situated on either side of the North-Western Railway between Shikarpur and Kote Sultan.	The forest has been closed to felling since 1896 and the growth is said to be improving with the aid of a little irrigation from the Begari and other public canals. The whole area in the greater part of it would make a very valuable fuel reserve in a part of the province where wood is scarce.	
				Configuration level ground. The soil generally is a light sandy loam, but nearly pure sand appears on the south in deh Kote Sultan.	Working Circle I—	
					Kandi and lai, both mixed and unmixed, are everywhere to be seen, but the principal species is kandi, both coppice and pollard. Somewhere the kandi is found pure but is often mixed with asri and lai. Big blanks intervene between stocked portions and some of these have been put under cultivation with the object of reboisement but hitherto unsuccessfully. Kandi was sown last year in strips of cultivation intervening and the seedlings have well thrived. The southern part of the working circle below compartments F^1, F^2, F^3, is nearly blank, while the northern part is workable.	
				The part in deh Ghallu is largely kalar. The forest is some miles distant from the river and has no means of getting water except from irrigation canals. Before the Kashmor band was constructed floods irrigated the whole area.	Working Circle II—	
					The principal species here, too, is kandi, both coppice and pollard, the former about 3" to 4" in diameter. Kandi in most parts appears pure but generally mixed with lai and asri. Big blanks here also intervene between stacked portions and some of these have been put under cultivation with the object of reboisement. Kandi seeds were sown with the aid of cereal crops in strips last year and the seedlings are thriving well. Here babul seed was also sown from 1895-1898.	
				The situation is not high except in parts on the south and the centre.	The water coming from the sluices opened in the Sherwah, the babul seedlings came out with the cereals and the plants grew to a height of 10 ft. in some cases, but finally succumbed to the effects of frost and want of water. Kandi shows marked success in places where it has been sown under irrigation. Asri, too, thrives under similar circumstances and both kandi and asri have replaced babul where the latter was raised in plantations. The crops everywhere are not uniform in density and growth. The best may be said to be those which have been watered by the Sherwah.	
				The greater part of the forest can be irrigated from the Begari, Sher, and Rai wah.	Working Circle III—	
					This working circle is wholly workable and consists mostly of kandi, lai and asri are also intermixed with kandi. Fine growth of kandi is to be observed to the east of the North-Western Railway. Blanks are scarce here. The North-Western Railway and the Shikarpur-Kote-Sultan road passes through this circle. The portion to the east of the North-Western Railway could well be irrigated from Sherwah.	
					Working Circle IV—	
					[illegible] portion is mostly thin scattered lai and [illegible]di, but a fair portion of dense jungle is to [illegible] north of the circle. Big blanks here inte[illegible]vene between stacked portions which may [illegible] irrigated from a portion of the Sherwah [illegible]hich passes through its southern boun[illegible]y, provided water could be got.	
					Working Circle V—	
					This wo[illegible]ng circle is wholly workable and consist[illegible]mostly of kandi and lai. Fine growth of kan[illegible]nd lai is to be observed in some of the co[illegible]artments. Kandi is also found pure in pat[illegible]s at most places.	
					Working Circle VI—	
					The pr[illegible]cipal species here, too, is kan[illegible] but mostly stunted growth and the[illegible] generally coppice or pollard. Th[illegible]re is generally po[illegible] to be found every-[illegible]e compartments do con-[illegible]th which could well be	

Range.	Forest.	Area.	Boundaries.	Situation, configuration and soil.	Description of stock.	Remarks.
		A. g.				
Kote Sultan.	Mehrab-pur.	1,019 0	In two parts :— PART I. Bounded on the north by revenue land of deh Akilpur; on the east by Nurwah; on the south by revenue land of deh Meharshah; and on the west by revenue lands of dehs Mehrabpur, Akilpur and Rand Wahi. PART II. Bounded on the north by revenue land of deh Mehrabpur; on the east by revenue lands of dehs Meharshah and Bachalpur; and on the west by kario Ghulam Ali.	Situated close to and across the line of railway between Abad and Jacobabad. Configuration is level plain. The soil in most places is sandy. Kalar is present on the surface. Previous to the construction of the Kashmor band the forest was inundated. A public road from Jacobabad to Mubarakpur passes through the north-east corner of part I.	The forest is 2 parts, one on the bank of the Nurwah and the other not far off from the first, extending westwards from the railway in a long irregular strip. The growth is principally asri and lai with the usual inferior species found growing on arid soils. Kandi is poorly represented and that, too, only in the vicinity of Nurwah and cultivation karias or water channels passing through the forest. The original stock being cleared, the want of water has prevented the after-growth from coming to anything. The forest has been closed since 1895 and shows no improvement. In part I there is good growth of lai and kandi in survey No. 3; parts of Nos. 5, 6, 1, 2, 3, and 4 and this is the portion found workable and proposed for exploitation. In part No. II there is good growth of kandi and asri in survey Nos. 86, 85, 128, 64 and half of 42 and this portion here is proposed for exploitation. Part I may be irrigated from the Nurwah and so could part II if water could be had from the zamindari karia which passes through that portion of the forest. In this forest there are 664·8 acres workable.	This forest forms part of a working circle which comprises 2 other forests, *i.e.*, of Abad and Milkiat Sarkar.
Do. ...	Abad ...	1,016 28	Bounded on the north by revenue land of deh Bachalpur and Meharshah; on the east by the Nurwah and revenue land of deh Meharshah; on the south and west by revenue land of deh Bachalpur. A small detached piece belonging to the same forest is bounded on the north by revenue land of deh Abad; on the east and south by revenue land of deh Milkiat Sarkar; on the west by revenue land of deh Bachalpur.	On the line of railway to Jacobabad about 3 miles from Abad station. Configuration is level ground. Soil, a sandy loam, except in survey No. 255 of deh Bachalpur, where it is wholly sandy. Irrigation is cut off by Kashmor band. Portions of it are watered by spill from zamindari wahs and karias passing through the forest.	Kandi, asri and lai are the principal species and the growth, though not very dense, is said to be improving everywhere, except in survey No. 255 lying south-west of Jacobabad-Shikarpur road. The soil of this part is sandy and the want of water is severely felt. Kandi is absent, its place being taken by kirar, khip, &c., and other desert species. The part in deh Meharshah could be improved by irrigation from the Nurwah on its eastern boundary. The only workable portion in this part of the forest is that which lies to the south of wah Bachal Khan and the portion to the south of Shikarpur-Bachalpur road. The portion to the north-east of Shikarpur-Jacobabad road is open thin scattered lai and asri. Kandi scarce. Such is also the portion to the south-west of the road and to the north of wah Bachal Khan. In this forest there are 259 acres workable.	This forest forms part of a working circle which comprises two other forests Mehrabpur and Milkiat Sarkar.
Do. ...	Milkiat Sarkar.	1,863 4	Bounded on the north by jagir Jamdero; on the east by Nurwah and revenue land of deh Milkiat Sarkar; on the south by revenue land of deh Milkiat Sarkar; and on the west by jagir Nawazio.	On the west of the railway to Jacobabad about 3 miles from Abad. Configuration, level ground. Soil, a sandy loam with pure sand on the south-west. No inundation since the days of the Kashmor band. About 200 acres are said to get water from zamindari canals passing through the forest.	Lai, asri and kandi constitute the principal species. The last is rare and is confined to parts close to zamindari canals. Asri is in fairly good form, and fairly dense on the east, where water from zamindari wahs escapes by spill or breaches in the banks. Elsewhere, both lai and asri are poor and unpromising. Kirrar and ak are seen on the west mixed with very inferior lai and a large part on the south-west is nearly blank with a top dressing of drift sand. On the south-east growth is seen dying out. About 25 acres on the south-east have been sown with babul but the results are wholly unsatisfactory. At present the area is overgrown with sar grass. The forest has been closed since 1895. The only workable portion is a bit to the west of Janidero road and the whole portion to the north-east of Janidero road. Irrigation is only possible from the Mirwah and a good portion of it could well be irrigated, provided there be no difficulty in getting water. In this forest there are 403·8 acres workable.	This forest forms part of a working circle which comprises two other forests Mehrabpur and Abad.
Rohri ...	Ding ...	626 24	Bounded on the north by a dhand or old bed of the river; on the east by revenue land of deh Jhangro and the Rohri-Multan road and revenue land of deh Ali Wahan; and on the west by revenue land of deh Ali Wahan.	About 3 miles from Rohri on he left bank of the river. Soil, a sandy loam about 50 acres on the south are covered with "kalar." The forest has been flooded directly from the river, but the la[illegible] has now change[illegible] the west. The d[illegible] or old bed on the [illegible]rth fills with wa[illegible] in the flood se[illegible]on, but the bank is t[illegible] high for overflow. [illegible]gation must be [illegible]sted by kasis cut [illegible]m the dhand.	Covered with kandi and lai, coppice chiefly of varying density. Kandi is absent on the kalar area on the south. Mature babul stands mostly along the sides of the band. A few mature bahan are seen near the dhand and along the compartment line extending east and west on the other side. Sar abounds nearly everywhere and fires are prevalent. The dhand on the north separates the forest from a large kacha of Keti Shah forest. Average density : ·8. Quality : Small, but fit for fuel. Reproduction : Coppice and seedlings are thriving in the part felled over in 1895-96. The whole area is workable. A portion of D[illegible] to the north of the old band has already been worked over. There are certain portions where pure kandi patches are to be seen and a good part of the forest along the Rohri-Multan road is pure lai.	

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